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Datronia ustulatiligna sp. nov. (*Agaricomycetes*) from India

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Abstract — A new poroid species, *Datronia ustulatiligna,* is described on partly burned gymnospermous wood from the state of Himachal Pradesh in India.

Key words — *Basidiomycota*, Rampur, Habban

While conducting fungal forays in the Narkanda, Rampur, Rajgarh, and Habban areas of the Shimla and Sirmaur districts in Himachal Pradesh (India), Harpreet and Dhingra made some collections of an unknown poroid fungus associated with partly burned trees of *Pinus roxburghii* and *Cedrus deodara.* After comparing macroscopic and microscopic features with published descriptions (Bakshi 1971, Ryvarden & Gilbertson 1993, Núñez & Ryvarden 2001, Bernicchia 2004, Sharma 2012), we identified the polypore as a new species of *Datronia* close to *D. scutellata*. It is distinguished by a combination of its association with partly burned gymnospermous wood, larger pores (2–4 per mm), and long narrowly clavate basidia.

Datronia ustulatiligna Har. Kaur, G. Kaur & Dhingra, **sp. nov.** Plate 1

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Differs from *Datronia scutellata* in having thicker basidiocarps, larger pores, and long, narrowly clavate basidia.

Type: India, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, 8 km from Narkanda towards Rampur, on a partly burned tree of *Pinus roxburghii* Sarg., 2 August 2010, Harpreet Kaur 5609 (PUN, **holotype**).

Etymology: The epithet refers to the substrate, partly burned wood.

Basidiocarps annual to biennial, pileate, effused-reflexed to sessile, solitary to imbricate; up to 4 cm wide, 2.2 cm in radius, 2.2 cm thick near base, applanate to ungulate to dimidiate; abhymenial surface scrupose to somewhat hirsute, concentrically sulcate and zonate, often covered with mosses, brown

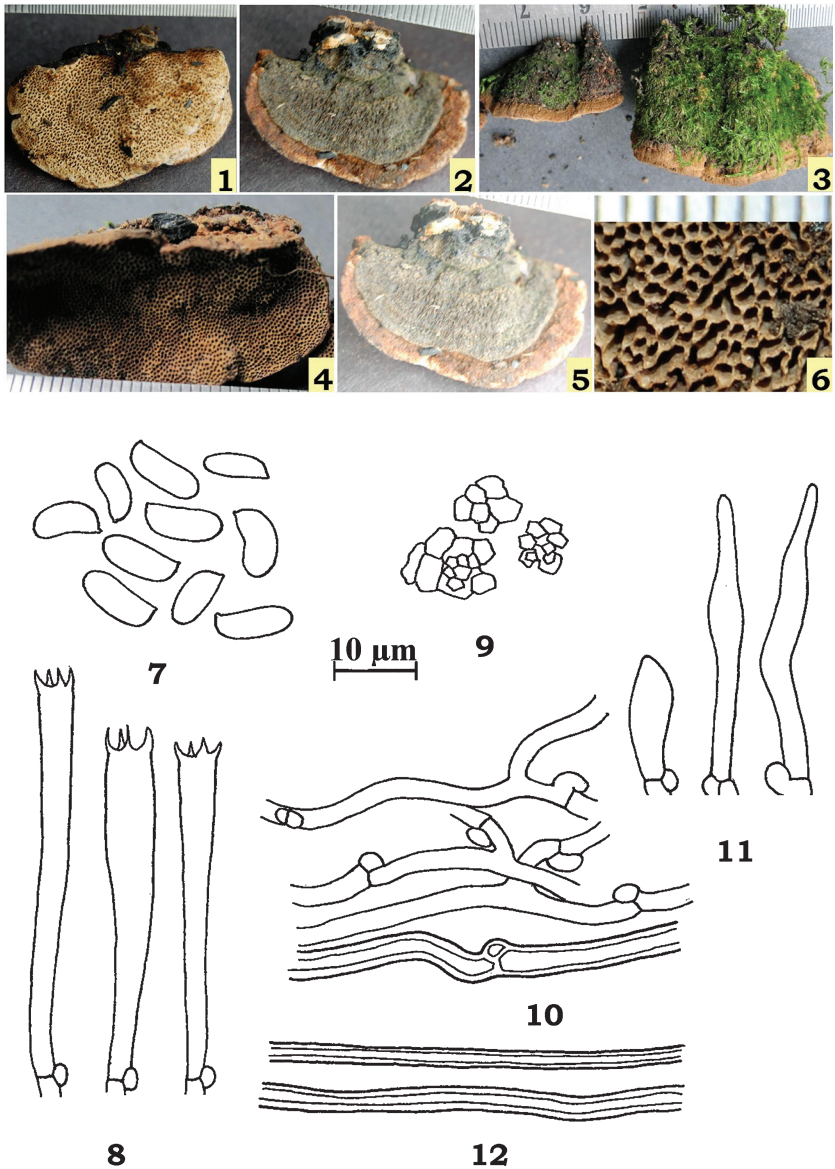

Plate 1. *Datronia ustulatiligna* (holotype). 1. Hymenophore (fresh). 2. Upper part of pileus (fresh). 3. Upper part of pileus covered with mosses (fresh). 4. Hymenophore (dry). 5. Upper part of pileus (dry). 6. Pores (with mm scale). 7. Basidiospores. 8. Basidia. 9. Groups of crystals. 10. Generative hyphae. 11. Cystidioles. 12. Skeletal hyphae.

to dark brown when fresh, do not change much on drying; hymenial surface poroid, light brown to brown when fresh, brown to dark brown on drying; pores angular to daedaleoid, 2–4 per mm; dissepiments thick to thin, entire to lacerate; context ≤2 mm thick, somewhat duplex near base, brown; pore tubes ≤2.0 mm long, brown; scattered groups of crystals observed in trama; margins acute to obtuse, regular to lobed, sterile ≤1 mm, concolorous. Hyphal system dimitic. Generative hyphae ≤3.3 µm wide, branched, septate, clamped, thin–walled in subhymenium and thick–walled in context, subhyaline. Skeletal hyphae ≤3.3 µm wide, rarely branched, aseptate, thick-walled, yellowish brown. Cystidia absent, but cystidioles present in hymenial layer, 16–37 × 4–5.3 µm, fusoid, thin-walled. Basidia 40–49 × 4–6 µm, narrowly clavate, 4-sterigmate, subhyaline, clamped at the base; sterigmata up to 3.3 µm long. Basidiospores 7.3–9.8 × 2.5–4 µm, ellipsoid to subcylindrical to somewhat allantoid, smooth, subhyaline, with oily contents, thin–walled inamyloid, acyanophilous.

Additional specimens examined: **INDIA, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla,** about 4 km from Narkanda towards Rampur, 2 August 2010, on a partly burned gymnospermous stump, Dhingra 5611 (PUN); on a partly burned tree of *P. roxburghii*, Harpreet 5608 (PUN), Harpreet 5613 (PUN); **Sirmaur**, 4 km from Habban towards Rajgarh, 30 August 2011, on a partly burned tree of *Cedrus deodara* (D. Don) G. Don, Harpreet 5612 (PUN).

Remarks– *Datronia scutellata* (Schwein.) Gilb. & Ryvarden differs from our new species by smaller pores (4–5 per mm), shorter and wider basidia (20–30 × 7–10 µm), and association with angiospermous wood.

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